



45th Division @N3v3rA

29 Jun 20 · 39 tweets · [N3v3rA/status/1277395549302468608](https://twitter.com/N3v3rA/status/1277395549302468608)

Tr

Black people don't run the NAACP.

Jews do!

There were only Jewish presidents of the NAACP from its beginning in 1908 until 1975.



Samuel Spital is the Jewish Director of Litigation at the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc.

He also HATES White people and spreads lies through the media. The guy who rammed his car into protesters in Charlottesville was Jewish! And Heather Heyer died of a heart attack.



Sam Spital

@SamSpital

Director of Litigation, LDF (NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund). Tennis, mystery novel, and coffee enthusiast.
Tweets are my own.

📍 New York, NY

The jCW David Jacobs from the NAACP.

A race baiting jCW.

He's using gun control to encourage hate against Black people.



David Jacobs @jacobsdavid · Feb 26

Young black activists have been in the streets calling for gun reform for decades. Just because they've done so without receiving much attention doesn't mean that they don't exist or that their demands are unclear.



Black Teens Have Been Calling for Gun Reform for Years
They've been demonized, obfuscated, and overlooked.
teenvogue.com

Coty Montag is another jCW working at the NAACP.

Jewish Litigator

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund

COTY MONTAG
Deputy Director of Litigation

The former President and CEO of the NAACP isn't even Black.

He's a (((Weinberg))), (((Goldman Sachs))) man.

His running mate in the Maryland governor's race is (((Susan Turnbull))).

Benjamin Jealous

Benjamin Todd Jealous (born January 18, 1975) is an American civic leader and former president and chief executive officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He is a partner at Xerox Capital, founder of the Democracy Elects Fund, and one of the John L. Weinberg/Goldman Sachs Writing Professors at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School.¹⁰

Jealous was selected at age 35 as the youngest national leader of the NAACP. He was credited with reviving the organization by Forbes magazine. Time. The Washington Post, and the New York Times. Jealous was a Young Global Leader by the Davos World Economic Forum. The Washington Post in 2013 described him as "one of the nation's most prominent civil rights leaders."¹¹

In 2014 Jealous became a senior partner at Xerox Capital, a firm that leverages the most recent breakthroughs in society.¹² He first endorsed Bernie Sanders in his 2016 campaign for U.S. President.¹³ supporting Hillary Clinton after she was nominated as candidate by the Democratic Party.¹⁴ On May 31, 2017, Jealous declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the 2018 Maryland gubernatorial election in Baltimore, Maryland.¹⁵



Ben Jealous  [@BenJealous](#)

Very thankful to have [@SusanWTurnbull](#) as my running mate!

Your advocacy for women is an inspiration.



benjealous
SUSIETURNBULL FOR GOVERNOR

On International Women's Day, we're celebrating our candidate for Lt. Governor, **Susie Turnbull**

- Former Chair of Jewish Women International
- First woman to lead two national Jewish organizations
- Co-Founded EMERGE Maryland
- Proud mother and grandmother

1:21 PM - 8 Mar 2018

18 Retweets 63 Likes 

Here's another jewish lawyer working for the NAACP. (((Chris Kemmitt)))

2 of his most famous cases are stopping White people from having their own school in Alabama and trying to end Christian churches' right for tax-exemption.

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"The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund is simply the best civil rights law firm in American history." -- President Obama 

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Chris Kemmitt

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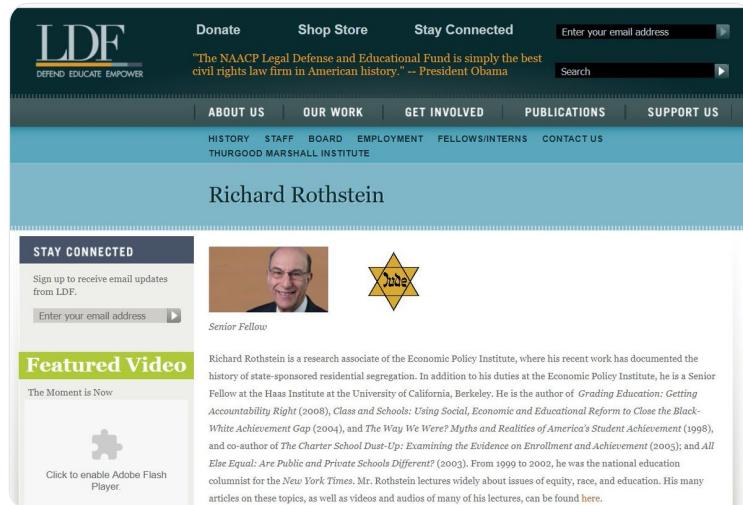

Senior Counsel

Chris Kemmitt joined LDF in 2015 as Senior Counsel. Before coming to LDF, Chris spent seven years as an attorney at the Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia (PDS), where he represented indigent defendants charged with serious crimes. During his tenure at PDS, Chris successfully argued numerous appeals before the D.C. Court of Appeals and tried and won cases in D.C. Superior Court. He also conducted trainings on various topics for the D.C. defense bar and co-founded the PDS Criminal Law Blog.

Before joining PDS, Chris worked as a law clerk for the Honorable Betty Binn Fletcher of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and the Honorable Nancy Gertner of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. He received his law degree from Yale Law School, where he served as Senior Editor of the Yale Law Journal. Chris graduated magna cum laude from Williams College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and earned his B.A. in History.

Another jEW!

NAACP Senior Fellow, Richard Rothstein.



Richard Rothstein

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The Moment is Now

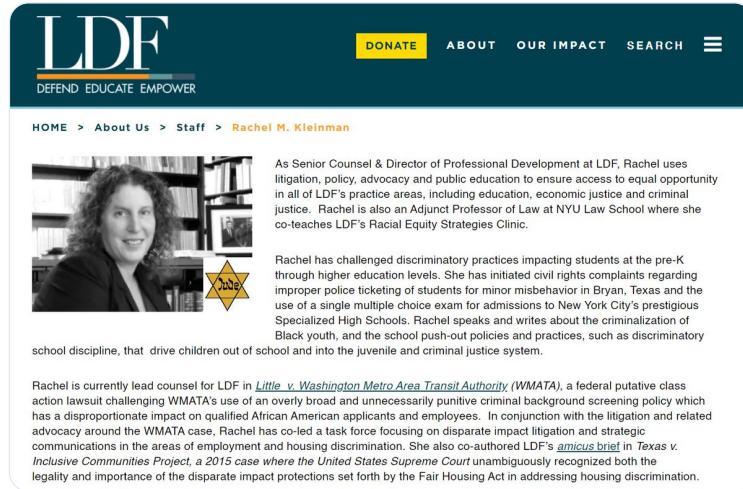
Click to enable Adobe Flash Player.

Richard Rothstein is a research associate of the Economic Policy Institute, where his recent work has documented the history of state-sponsored residential segregation. In addition to his duties at the Economic Policy Institute, he is a Senior Fellow at the Haas Institute at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of *Grading Education: Getting Accountability Right* (2008), *Class and Schools: Using Social, Economic and Educational Reform to Close the Black-White Achievement Gap* (2004), and *The Way We Were? Myths and Realities of America's Student Achievement* (1998), and co-author of *The Charter School Dust-Up: Examining the Evidence on Enrollment and Achievement* (2005); and *All Else Equal: Are Public and Private Schools Different?* (2003). From 1999 to 2002, he was the national education columnist for the *New York Times*. Mr. Rothstein lectures widely about issues of equity, race, and education. His many articles on these topics, as well as videos and audios of many of his lectures, can be found [here](#).

Rachel Kleinman, senior attorney for the NAACP.

She's also a jEW!

She likes to talk about racial discrimination in top schools, but she'll never tell you about jEWish privilege and the disproportionate amount of jEWS in those schools compared to the largest group, Whites.



HOME > About Us > Staff > **Rachel M. Kleinman**

As Senior Counsel & Director of Professional Development at LDF, Rachel uses litigation, policy, advocacy and public education to ensure access to equal opportunity in all of LDF's practice areas, including education, economic justice and criminal justice. Rachel is also an Adjunct Professor of Law at NYU Law School where she co-teaches LDF's Racial Equity Strategies Clinic.

Rachel has challenged discriminatory practices impacting students at the pre-K through higher education levels. She has initiated civil rights complaints regarding improper police ticketing of students for minor misbehavior in Bryan, Texas and the use of a single multiple choice exam for admissions to New York City's prestigious Specialized High Schools. Rachel speaks and writes about the criminalization of Black youth, and the school push-out policies and practices, such as discriminatory school discipline, that drive children out of school and into the juvenile and criminal justice system.

Rachel is currently lead counsel for LDF in *Little v. Washington Metro Area Transit Authority* (WMATA), a federal putative class action lawsuit challenging WMATA's use of an overly broad and unnecessarily punitive criminal background screening policy which has a disproportionate impact on qualified African American applicants and employees. In conjunction with the litigation and related advocacy around the WMATA case, Rachel has co-led a task force focusing on disparate impact litigation and strategic communications in the areas of employment and housing discrimination. She also co-authored LDF's *amicus brief* in *Texas v. Inclusive Communities Project*, a 2015 case where the United States Supreme Court unambiguously recognized both the legality and importance of the disparate impact protections set forth by the Fair Housing Act in addressing housing discrimination.

Another jEW.

JP Schnapper-Casteras is special Counsel for Appellate and Supreme Court Advocacy for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.



JP Schnapper-Casteras  

@jpscasteras

Conlaw, civil rights, code, and coffee — not always in that order. Alum @NAACP_LDF @Stanford @Kennedy_School.

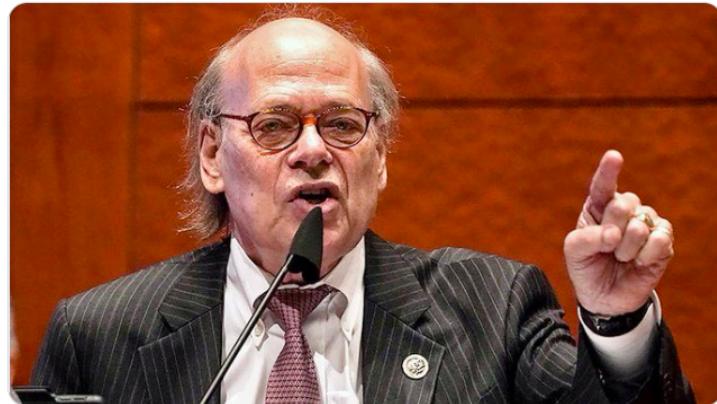
① [Attorney Advertising] ⚖️ schnappercasteras.com 📅 Joined August 2009

174 Following 5,826 Followers

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Representative Steve Cohen is a jEW, and an avid (((Civil Rights))) campaigner and he wants Americans to apologize to Black people for slavery when it was jEWs, his own people, who shipped Africans to the Americas and enslaved them.

BREAKING: U.S. **Representative Steve Cohen** (D-TN) called for the impeachment of Attorney General William Barr. A hearing expected, due to recent investigation results (alleging) Barr, a biased, politically compromised, unethical leader.



Another NAACP JEWish attorney.

(((John Cusick)))



"History, despite its wrenching pain, cannot be unlived, but if faced with courage, need not be lived again."

John Cusick
@johnscusick

Litigation Fellow @NAACP_LDF | civil rights advocate | tweets about voting rights, policing, and tech | @JohnJayCollege + @nyulaw | he/him | views are my own

📍 New York, NY 📅 Joined March 2014

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And ANOTHER NAACP JEWS attorney.

((((Kyle Barry))))

This one is EXTREMELY anit-White. The NAACP JEWS are responsible for enticing Black violence against White people.



8:26 AM · Aug 22, 2017 · [Buffer](#)

Here's more from NAACP JEWS attorney Kyle Barry.

Rabbi David Saperstein

Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom under Obama.

He served on the board of the NAACP.

Rabbi David Saperstein

Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom
Term of Appointment: 01/06/2015 to present

David N. Saperstein is the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom. He was confirmed by the Senate on December 12, 2014, and was sworn in and assumed his duties on January 6, 2015. The Ambassador at Large is, by law, a principal advisor to the President and Secretary of State and serves as the United States' chief diplomat on issues of religious freedom worldwide. He also heads the Office of International Religious Freedom, the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. The President also has designated Ambassador Saperstein to carry out the duties in the Near East and South Central Asia Religious Freedom Act of 2014.

Ambassador Saperstein previously served for 40 years as the Director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism (RAC), overseeing the national social justice programming for the largest segment of American Jewry. A rabbi and an attorney, for 35 years Saperstein taught seminars in First Amendment Church-State Law and in Jewish Law at Georgetown University Law Center.

During his tenure at the helm of the RAC, Ambassador Saperstein has headed several national religious coalitions, including the Coalition to Protect Religious Liberty. He has served on the boards of numerous national organizations including the NAACP (and most recently chaired its national Religious Affairs Committee), the National Religious Partnership on the Environment, and the World Bank's "World Faiths Development Dialogue."

In 1999, Ambassador Saperstein served as the first Chair of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom. In 2009 he was appointed by President Obama as a member of the first White House Council on Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships. From 2011-2014, he served on the State Department's Strategic Dialogue with Civil Society as a member of its "Religion and Foreign Policy" working group.

A prolific writer and speaker, Ambassador Saperstein has appeared on numerous television news and talk shows. His articles have been published in the Washington Post, the New York Times and the "Harvard Law Review." His latest book is *Jewish Dimensions of Social Justice: Tough Moral Choices of Our Time*.

Here's a little more from the director of litigation, Samuel Spital.

Spouting off lies.

There were were TWO HUNDRED JEWISH slave merchants and auctioneers in Richmond, Virginia, but somehow, it's "muh White supremacists" who's the problem.

www.salon.com/2017/08/18/there-have-never-been-many-sides-to-american-racial-terror/

salon NEWS POLITICS ENTERTAINMENT LIFE INNOVATION & SCIENCE

There have never been “many sides” to American racial terror

300 Years after Virginia’s slave code was enacted, it’s time to stop erasing violence by white supremacists

SAMUEL SPITAL 08.18.2017 • 6:59 AM

When thousands of white supremacists converged on Charlottesville, Virginia this weekend, angered by the city’s plans to remove Confederate monuments, they employed the terrorist tactics of the KKK. They marched through the city and the University of Virginia carrying torches and shouting vile racist slogans. And on Saturday, terror became a reported white supremacist rammed his car through a crowd of counter-protestors, killing Heather Heyer, injuring over 30 others, and contributing to the deaths of two state troopers.

As the situation in Charlottesville continued to devolve, President Trump remained silent. When he finally spoke, the same President who sharply criticized his predecessor for declining to use the term “radical Islamic terrorism” said not a word about the white supremacist ideology that birthed this latest act of domestic terrorism. Instead, he implied that no one group or ideology was responsible, blaming “many sides” for the “hated, bigotry and violence.”

Days later, it appeared the President had finally come to his senses and offered a short condemnation of white supremacism, neo-Nazis, and the KKK. However, his too little, too late denunciation was quickly undermined by his inflammatory remarks on Tuesday, where he reiterated, “I think there’s blame on both sides, and I have no doubt about it.”

Y

HOME ABOUT THE ISJL DEPARTMENTS DONATE MORE...

(May 7, 2020)
Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Richmond, Virginia
<https://www.sjlc.org/virginia-richmond-encyclopedia.html>
<http://archive.vn/2uTqA>

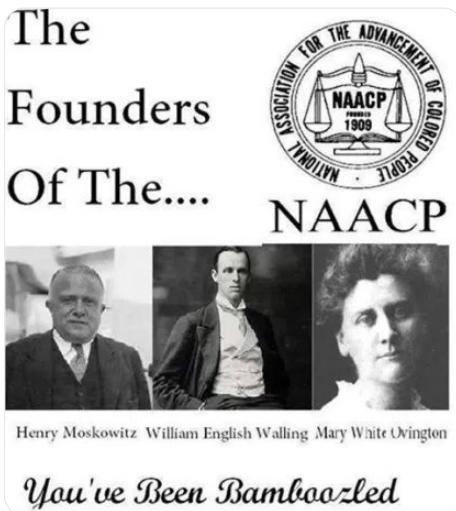
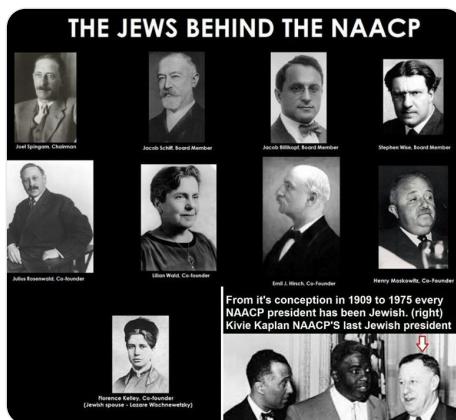
Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Richmond, Virginia

Overview >> Virginia >> Richmond

Richmond: Historical Overview

Indeed, there was a lot of turnover in the Richmond Jewish community in this early period as Jews came and went, often residing in Richmond for only a few years before moving to other American cities. Isaac Leeser came to Richmond in 1824 at age 18. He soon gained notice after publishing articles about Judaism in the local newspaper and engaging in a written theological debate with a Christian minister. In 1828, he was hired by Mickveh Israel in Philadelphia as their spiritual leader. Leeser would go on to become the country's foremost spokesman for traditional Judaism. By 1820, about 200 Jews lived in Richmond, most of whom were merchants and auctioneers, though there were a few lawyers and physicians.

The NAACP was founded by these jCWs among others.



California's NAACP was founded by this jCW.

((Sally Lilienthal)))

http://jewishcurrents.org/tag/naACP/

JEWISH CURRENTS ARTICLES BLOG-SHMOG JEWDAYO GALLERY PL

OCTOBER 24: SALLY LILIENTHAL AND THE PLOUGHSHARES FUND

By [lawrencebush](#) on [October 23, 2015](#).

Sally Lilienthal, an anti-nuclear activist and philanthropist who founded the Ploughshares Fund in 1981, died at 86 on this date in 2006. Lilienthal was a writer and a sculptor and was deeply involved in the arts, serving on the board of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art for most of the 1970s. She and her third husband, Philip Lilienthal, also founded the northern [California](#) chapter of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and she was national vice chairwoman of Amnesty International in 1977, when the organization won the Nobel Peace Prize. The Ploughshares Fund was launched at the start of the Reagan Administration, when the “possibility of a nuclear war was the very worst problem in the world,” she later said. “I thought that if a lot of people felt the same way I did but didn’t know what to do about it, we might get together and search for new ways to get rid of the nuclear weapons that were threatening us all.” The Fund has given out more than \$50 million in peacemaking grants since its founding.

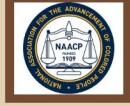
I always thought Booker T. Washington was a self made man, & I had respect for him, but he was a puppet just like his nemesis W.E.B DuBois. Black schools in the early half of the 20th century were built by jEW Julius Rosenwald.

Keeping that jEWish thumb on Black folks

THIS DAY IN HISTORY, THE NAACP WAS FOUNDED

Posted Feb 12 2013

FROM WIKIPEDIA

 The NAACP was founded on February 12, 1909 by a diverse group composed of W.E.B. Du Bois, Ida B. Wells, Archibald Grimké, Henry Moscovitz, Mary White Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, William English Walling (the last son of a former slave-holding family), Florence Kelley, a social reformer and friend of Du Bois, and Charles Edward Russell, a renowned muckraker and close friend of Walling who helped plan the NAACP and served as acting chairman of the National Negro Committee (1909), a forerunner to the NAACP....

The NAACP was incorporated a year later in 1911. The association's charter delineated its mission:

To promote equality of rights and to eradicate caste or race prejudice among the citizens of the United States; to advance the interest of colored citizens; to secure for them impartial suffrage; and to increase their opportunities for securing justice in the courts, education for the children, employment according to their ability and complete equality before law.

 ...[The leadership was predominantly white and heavily Jewish American. In fact, at its founding, the NAACP had only one African American on its executive board, Du Bois himself. It did not elect a black president until 1975, although executive directors had been African American. The Jewish community contributed greatly to the NAACP's founding and continued financing. ... Early Jewish-American co-founders included Julius Rosenwald, founder, with Booker T. Washington, of the Rosenwald Schools (see [exhibit](#) in ABHM)....

 Founder W.E.B. DuBois

<https://abhmuseum.org/this-day-in-history-the-naACP-was-founded/>
<http://archive.is/Oz5px>

The jEW Julius Rosenwald was also responsible for the Tuskegee Experiment when they infect Black males with syphilis and let them go untreated.

He financed that project just like he financed the NAACP.

HISTORY STORIES

 **Tuskegee Experiment: The Infamous Syphilis Study**
Known officially as the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male, the study began at a time when there was no known treatment for the disease.

ELIZABETH NIX

The jEW Julius Rosenwald controlled Booker T. Washington on the conservative side, while the only black founder of the NAACP was W.E.B. Du Bois on the Communist\Leftist side. W.E.B. Du Bois became a card carrying member of the Communist Party.

He was surrounded by jEWs.

Resolving Segregation's Education Gap in Early 20th Century America- the Legacy of Julius Rosenwald and Booker T. Washington



Valerie Kennedy [Follow](#)

Jan 30 · 8 min read



Rosenwald fellows were change agents and visionaries. Iconic figures such as poet Langston Hughes, Ralph Ellison, W.E.B Dubois, filmmaker Gordon Parks, Nobel Laureate Ralph Bunche, anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston, John Hope Franklin, historian and famed University of Chicago professor who chaired the National Initiative on Race under President Clinton, were all Rosenwald fellows.



Mr. Julius Rosenwald -and- Dr. Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. Du Bois

<https://medium.com/age-of-awareness/how-americas-top-ceo-julius-rosenwald-helped-advance-change-in-early-20th-century-black-america-42aabc959bd5>
<http://archive.vn/HoafD>

Henry Moskowitz another co-founding Jew of the NAACP.

Henry Moskowitz (activist) <http://archive.vn/2zsUf>

Language [Download PDF](#) [Watch](#) [Edit](#)

For the real estate investor, see [Henry Moskowitz \(real estate investor\)](#).

Henry Moskowitz (September 27, 1880 – December 18, 1936) was a civil rights activist, and one of the co-founders of the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#).^[1]

[Contents](#)

[Biography](#)

He was born on September 27, 1880 in Huși, Romania. He was Jewish. He migrated to the United States in 1883. He attended the New York City public schools and then graduated from the City College of New York in 1899. In 1906 he earned a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Erlangen in Germany.

In 1914, he married Belle Lindner Israels (1877–1933). In 1914, New York City mayor John Purroy Mitchel appointed him president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. In 1917 he served as the Commissioner of Public Markets in New York City. He was the founding Executive Director of the League of New York Theatres which eventually became The Broadway League, the organization known for producing the Tony Awards.^[2]

He died on December 18, 1936 in Manhattan, New York City.^[1]

Henry Moskowitz



Moskowitz on June 28, 1933

Born	September 27, 1880 Romania
Died	December 18, 1936 (aged 56)

Rabbi Stephen Wise was a Communist living in the US and stirring so much trouble between Blacks and Whites.

He is one of many Jews who co-founded the NAACP. They're responsible for weaponizing Blacks against Whites.

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BIOGRAPHY

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

WJC Past President

Stephen Samuel Wise was born in Budapest in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the son and grandson of rabbis. He emigrated to New York as an infant with his family where his father became rabbi of Rodeph Sholom, a Manhattan Conservative congregation of wealthy German Jews.

Wise studied at the College of the City of New York, Columbia College (B.A. 1892), and Columbia University (Ph.D. 1901), and later pursued rabbinical studies under Richard Gottheil, Kohut, Gersoni, Joffe, and Margolis. In 1933, Wise received an L.H.D. from Bates College.

Rabbi Wise was an early supporter of Zionism. He was a founder of the New York Federation of Zionist Societies in 1897, which led in the formation of the national Federation of American Zionists (FAZ), a forerunner of the Zionist Organization of America. At the Second Zionist Congress (Basel, 1898), he was a delegate and secretary for the English language. Wise served as honorary secretary of FAZ, in close cooperation with Theodor Herzl until the latter's death in 1904.

Wise and others laid the groundwork for a democratically elected nationwide organization of 'ardently Zionist' Jews, 'to represent Jews as a group and not as individuals'. In 1918, following national elections, this Jewish community convened the first American Jewish Congress in Philadelphia's historic Independence Hall.

After the FAZ transformed into the Zionist Organization of America, Rabbi Wise fulfilled positions as both president and vice president during his lifetime.

Wise was a close friend of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who turned to Wise for advice on issues concerning the Jewish community in the United States. In addition, Wise had also acted a liaison to previous President Wilson.

In 1914 Wise co-founded the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). Other Jewish co-founders included Julius Rosenwald, Lillian Wald, and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch.

<https://www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/bio/rabbi-stephen-s-wise>
<http://archive.vn/82rQr>



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Lillian Wald is yet another jEWish founder of the NAACP.

The NAACP is not and never has been a Black organization. It's a jEWish organizations that USES Black people for their own benefit.

Pioneer Nurse Lillian Wald

Lillian Wald (1867–1940), a pioneer nurse, was born into a wealthy German-Jewish family. In 1895 Wald and Mary Brewster, a fellow graduate of the New York Hospital Training School for Nurses, opened the Henry Street Settlement on the city's Lower East Side with the support of banker Jacob Schiff. The settlement provided a visiting nurses service and social services to that poor immigrant quarter. From this base, Wald founded public health nursing in the U.S. She introduced public school nurses and the Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service. Wald also cofounded Lincoln House to extend health care to black New Yorkers and joined her Henry Street colleagues Florence Kelley and Henry Moskowitz in founding the NAACP.



Photograph of Lillian Wald. Harris & Ewing, between 1905 and 1945. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (023.00.00) [Digital ID # hec.19537]

Bookmark this item: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naACP/founding-and-early-years.html#obj9>

JEW Moorfield Storey was the NAACP president from 1910 - 1929.

Keeping their thumb on their former slaves.

Moorfield Storey

Moorfield Storey (1845–1929), a prominent constitutional lawyer and past president of the American Bar Association, became the NAACP's first president (1910–1929). He was descended from the New England Puritans and Harvard trained. A steadfast champion of the oppressed, he also served as secretary to abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner, led the Anti-Imperialist League, which opposed U.S. ownership of the Philippines, and defended the rights of Native Americans and immigrants. Storey prosecuted the NAACP's early Supreme Court victories. He was later aided by Louis Marshall (1856–1929), another renowned constitutional lawyer and Jewish communal leader.



Moorfield Storey, between 1909 and 1929. Photograph. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (027.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmca.23830]

Bookmark this item: [/www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj11](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj11)

JEW Joel Spingarn was president of the NAACP from 1930 to 1939.

Former (((carpet baggers))) and (((slave drivers))).

NAACP Leader Joel Spingarn

The favorable publicity generated by the Pink Franklin case, in which the NAACP defended a black sharecropper accused of murder, attracted new supporters to the NAACP. Among them was the independently wealthy Joel Spingarn (1875–1939), chairman of Comparative Literature at Columbia University. Spingarn, the eldest son of an Austrian Jewish tobacco merchant, had a profound sense of social responsibility and abhorred racial violence. Intent on reform, he made an unsuccessful bid for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1908 and served as a delegate at the national conventions of the Progressive Party in 1912 and 1916. Spingarn resigned his professorship in 1911 to devote his energy and talents to the NAACP. He was successively elected as Executive Committee member, chairman of the board, treasurer, and finally president between 1930 and 1939. Joel Spingarn was the originator of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually by the NAACP since 1915 for the highest achievement by an African American.



Joel E. Spingarn. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (030.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmca-05524]

Bookmark this item: [/www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj15](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj15)

Another JEWish founder of the NAACP.

William English Walling

William English Walling, a NAACP Founder

William English Walling (1877–1936), a prominent socialist and journalist, was descended from wealthy Kentucky slaveholders. He was a founder of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, the Women's Trade Union League, the Social Democratic League, and the NAACP. In 1908 Walling and his wife, Anna Strunsky, a revolutionary Russian Jew, traveled to Springfield, Illinois, to investigate the race riot. In his article, *The Race War in the North*, which appeared in the September 3 *Independent*, Walling declared: "the spirit of the abolitionists, of Lincoln and Lovejoy, must be revived and we must come to treat the negro on a plane of absolute political and social equality," and he appealed for a "large and powerful body of citizens to come to their aid." The article aroused the conscience of Mary White Ovington, a New York social worker, who wrote a letter to Walling offering her support.



William English Walling, Chairman of NAACP Executive Committee (1910–1911) [1906]. Photograph. NAACP Collection, [Prints and Photographs Division](#). Library of Congress (018.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP [Digital ID # ppmca-23824]

Bookmark this item: [/www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj0](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj0)

JEW Arthur Spingarn, brother of JEW Joel Spingarn (2 posts up), was the president of the NAACP from 1939 to 1966.

Getting the picture yet?

NAACP Leader Arthur Spingarn

In January 1911 the NAACP organized its first branch in Harlem, New York with the help of Joel Spingarn, who persuaded his brother, Arthur (1878–1971) and Charles H. Studin, Arthur's law partner, to join him. The branch established a vigilance committee, which became the National Legal Committee, to deal "with injustice in the courts as it affects the Negro." Arthur worked *pro bono* because the NAACP could not afford to hire attorneys on a regular basis and was often able to convince other prominent attorneys to volunteer their services. Arthur served as the chairman of the National Legal Committee until 1939 and as NAACP president from 1939 to 1966. The members of the Legal Committee also included Clarence Darrow, Felix Frankfurter, and Charles Houston.



[Arthur Spingarn](#). Gelatin silver print. NAACP Collection, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (029.00.00) Courtesy of the NAACP
Digital ID # ppmca-23832

Bookmark this item: [/www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj17](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/founding-and-early-years.html#obj17)

JEWs are SO proud of themselves for weaponizing the Black community against White people and ruining them in the process.

Below says that Jews worked side by side with Blacks. There was only 1 Black - W.E.B. DuBois.

Another Jew here. Rabbi Emil Hirsch.

OPENING PHOTO COURTESY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE; EMIL HIRSCH COURTESY OF W.E.B. DUBOIS COMMITTEE OF W.E.B. DUBOIS; COURTESY OF W.E.B. DUBOIS COMMITTEE OF W.E.B. DUBOIS; COURTESY OF LILLIAN WALD; COURTESY OF AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

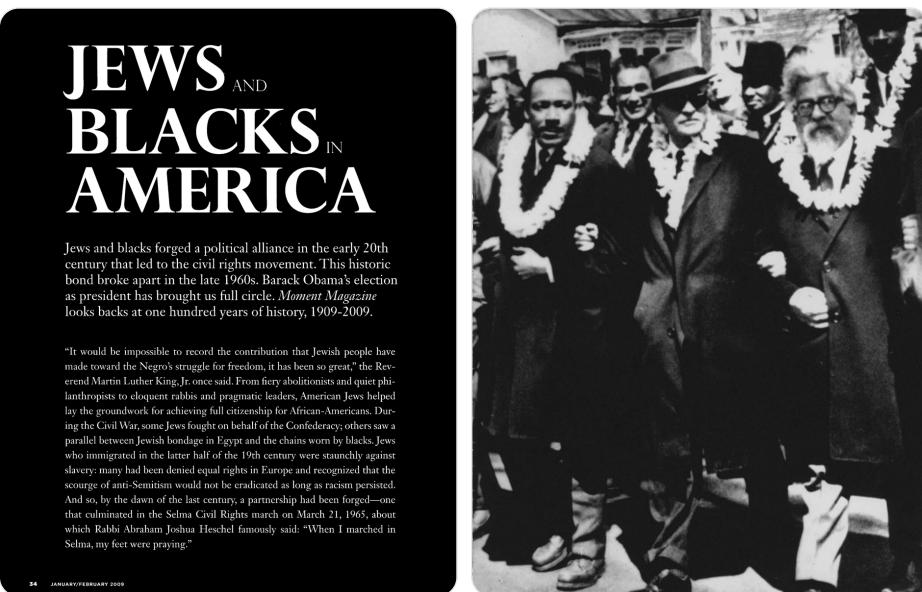
A collage of three black and white portraits. The left portrait is of Emil Hirsch, a man with a full beard and curly hair, wearing a suit. The top right portrait is of W.E.B. DuBois, a man with a mustache, wearing a suit. The bottom right portrait is of Lillian Wald, a woman with dark hair, wearing a dark dress.

After a 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois, a group of prominent blacks and whites signed a petition calling for action against racial intolerance and violence. "Silence under these conditions means tacit approval," they stated. The petition led to the National Negro Committee conference in 1909 at Lillian Wald's (bottom right) Henry Street Settlement House in New York, resulting in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP was the first of many civil rights groups in which blacks and Jews would work side by side toward equality and justice. Among attendees were W.E.B. Du Bois (top right), the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. at Harvard University and a professor of sociology. He became the driving force behind the NAACP. Also at the conference was Emil Hirsch (above left), a Reform rabbi from Chicago.

I'll just post pages 34 through 51 of ...

"JEWs and Blacks in America"

Here are pages: 34-35



JEWs AND BLACKS IN AMERICA

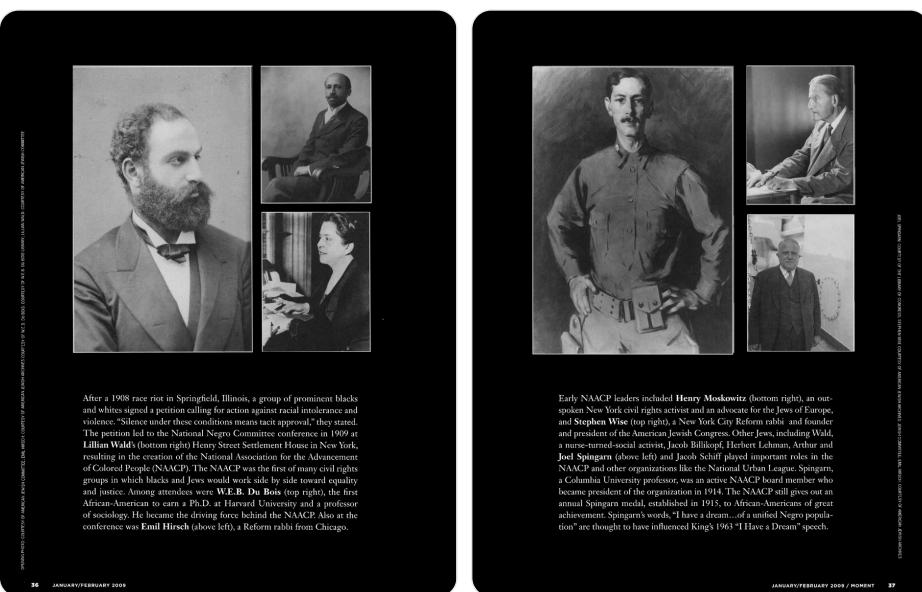
Jews and blacks forged a political alliance in the early 20th century that led to the civil rights movement. This historic bond broke apart in the late 1960s. Barack Obama's election as president has brought us full circle. *Moment Magazine* looks back at one hundred years of history, 1909-2009.

"It would be impossible to record the contribution that Jewish people have made toward the Negro's struggle for freedom, it has been so great," the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. once said. From fiery abolitionists and quiet philanthropists to eloquent rabbis and pragmatic leaders, American Jews helped lay the groundwork for achieving full citizenship for African-Americans. During the Civil War, some Jews fought on behalf of the Confederacy; others saw a parallel between Jewish bondage in Egypt and the chains worn by blacks. Jews who immigrated in the latter half of the 19th century were staunchly against slavery; many had been denied equal rights in Europe and recognized that the scourge of anti-Semitism would not be eradicated as long as racism persisted. And so, by the dawn of the last century, a partnership had been forged—one that culminated in the Selma Civil Rights march on March 21, 1965, about which Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel famously said: "When I marched in Selma, my feet were praying."

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"JEWs and Blacks in America"

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After a 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois, a group of prominent blacks and whites signed a petition calling for action against racial intolerance and violence. "Silence under these conditions means tacit approval," they stated. The petition led to the National Negro Conference, convened in 1909 at Lillian Wald's Henry Street Settlement House in New York, resulting in the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The NAACP was the first of many civil rights groups in which blacks and Jews would work side by side toward equality and justice. Among attendees were W.E.B. Du Bois (top right), the first African-American to earn a Ph.D. at Harvard University and a professor of sociology. He became the driving force behind the NAACP. Also at the conference was Emil Hirsch (above left), a Reform rabbi from Chicago.

Early NAACP leaders included Henry Moskowitz (bottom right), an outspoken New York civil rights activist and an advocate for the Jews of Europe, and Stephen Wise (top right), a New York City Reform rabbi and founder and president of the American Jewish Congress. Other Jews included Wald, the Henry Street settlement activist; Jacob Billings; Herman Kahn; Abner and Joel Spingarn (above left) and Jacob Schiff played important roles in the NAACP and other organizations like the National Urban League. Spingarn, a Columbia University professor, was an active NAACP board member who became president of the organization in 1914. The NAACP still gives out an annual Spingarn medal, established in 1913, to African-Americans of great achievement. Spingarn's words, "I have a dream... of a unified Negro population" are thought to have influenced King's 1963 "I Have a Dream" speech.

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Jews provided major financial support for civil rights causes. **Julius Rosenwald** (above left), the Chicago businessman who transformed Sears, Roebuck and Company into a national chain, was one of the most慷慨 supported by his rabbi, Emil Hirsch. Rosenwald used his wealth to advance black education in the South, battling reluctant officials, defuse education departments and the Ku Klux Klan to build more than 5,300 public schools for black children. Working with the highly respected **Booker T. Washington** (above right), he made generous donations to black institutions, higher learning like Howard University, Dillard University and the Tuskegee Institute, medical training for black doctors and nurses, supported the building of YMCAs for black men and women, and even the Negro College Fund and funded the Rosenwald Fellowship, which supported black priests. When Rosenwald died in 1932, W.E.B. Du Bois declared: "He was no mere philanthropist. He was, rather, the subtle, stinging critic of our racial democracy."

COURTESY OF THE ROSENWALD FOUNDATION

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Jewish professors taking refuge from the Nazis often found jobs at America's black colleges. Sociologist **Ernst Borinski** (above), who fled Germany in 1938, took a teaching position at Tougaloo College, a black school in Jackson, Mississippi. In the 1950s and 1960s, Borinski hosted what were for the time revolutionary gatherings of black and white professors, who gave birth to one another and helped end segregation. In Merriam, Kansas, **Esther Swink Brown** (top left), was furious about the terrible conditions of black schools. She organized a legal team to challenge the exclusion of black students from South Park Elementary School. **Merriam School Board v. Brown** reached the Supreme Court, and the school was desegregated in 1949. The victory helped pave the way for the historic 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education*. In New York, **Justine Poler** (bottom left), the daughter of Rabbi Stephen Wise, fought segregation in the city's public schools. Her efforts helped open the integrated private Wilfleyck School in 1946. In 1958, Poler ruled that the New York schools were indeed "separate and unequal" and demanded that the Board of Education rectify the situation.

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"Jews and Blacks in America"

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Both before and after they argued *Brown v. Board of Education*, legally ending segregation, **Thurgood Marshall** (far right) and **Jack Greenberg** (second from left) were at the forefront of the civil rights movement in the courts. Marshall was the NAACP's chief legal counsel from 1940 until 1967, when he became the first African-American to serve on the Supreme Court. He was replaced by Jack Greenberg, who had worked for the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund since he graduated from Columbia Law School in 1948. Greenberg led the NAACP's legal team until 1984. In 1932, Greenberg and Marshall, along with NAACP attorney **Paul Perkins** (far left), defended **Walter Lee Irvin** (second from right) during his trial for the rape of a Florida woman. Irvin was found guilty despite questionable evidence. Originally sentenced to death, he spent 17 years in prison.

COURTESY

40 JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009



In 1960, college students staged a sit-in at Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, and sit-ins soon spread to cities throughout the nation, leading to the creation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC helped organize the Freedom Rides on which black and white riders traveled together on buses throughout the South to challenge local segregation laws and customs, often coming under violent attack. Pictured here are SNCC founders **Cordell and Bernice Reagan** and **Willie Peacock** (bottom photo, center foreground) rallied an audience of SNCC activists in Nashville that included **Chuck McDew**, **James Forman** (top photo, second from left), **Jane Johnson**, **Bob Zellner** and many others. McDew, SNCC's first chairman, was instrumental to the group's adoption of nonviolent resistance and would later convert to Judaism. In 1964, SNCC activists **John and Dorothy Zellner** (top photo, third and fourth from left) of Roslyn Jewish Center, along with a table of Jewish activists, were serving as a "Dinner for the Poor" in a Dixieville, Mississippi, cafe. As much as 75 percent of the funds received by SNCC, as well as other nonviolent civil rights groups such as the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), came from Jews, who were estimated to compose one-third to one-half of the young whites who traveled the South to register African-American as voters in 1964's Freedom Summer. One of these young Jews was **Diane Lyon**, who joined SNCC immediately after graduating from the University of Chicago, and documented the movement through photographs.

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"Jews and Blacks in America"

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The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, during which Martin Luther King Jr. told Americans his dream for a racially fair nation, took place on August 28, 1963. Sponsored by the NAACP, CORE, SNCC, the National Council of Negro Women, and King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the march was attended by 200,000 people. A major organizer for the SCLC was Stanley Levison, King's adviser and closest Jewish friend. Earlier that year, Mrs. Gunther Lawrence (bottom photo, far left), Rabbi Richard Hirsch (bottom photo, second from left), Kivie Kaplan (bottom photo, second from right) and Kenneth Kudish (bottom photo, far right) protested too. Rabbi Hirsch led the Religious Action Center (RAC) from 1963 to 1973. Kivie Kaplan, the rabbi of the NAACP from 1964 to 1973. In 1964, King, Jr. honored the movement by naming his Nobel Peace Prize. Rabbi Jacob Rothschild (top photo, second from right), a civil rights advocate whose Atlanta synagogue, the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, was bombed by white supremacists on October 12, 1958, organized a dinner in King's honor. Coretta Scott King (top photo, second from left) and Rothschild's wife Janice (top photo, far right) attended what was, at the time, the largest interracial event ever held in Atlanta.



In 1964, CORE organizers Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James Chaney—two Jews, one black—disappeared after having been arrested for speeding by a Philadelphia, Mississippi, deputy. They were never found. Their homemade car was found the day after they were reported missing. Their bodies were unearthed five weeks later. The public outcry sparked by these murders—the man responsible, Edgar Ray Killen, was not convicted until 2005—helped accelerate the passage of crucial legislation: the Civil Rights Act of 1964—which outlawed segregation and discrimination in schools, public places and employment, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which prohibited literacy tests and other barriers to black enfranchisement. Both laws were drafted by Jewish, African-American and other activists at the Religious Action Center in Washington, D.C.

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"Jews and Blacks in America"

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By the late 1960s, younger, more radical black leaders in the civil rights movement had begun to challenge King's leadership. They objected to the pastor's Gandhian tactics and thought integration too modest a goal. When SNCC leader Stokely Carmichael was arrested in Greenwood, Mississippi during a 1966 march, he declared, "This is the 27th time I've been arrested. We've been freedom fighters so long that we are going to start calling it Black Power." Some—though not all—were ousted from SNCC. Around the same time, SNCC published a virulently anti-Israel article in its newsletter. While Carmichael joined the Malcolm X-inspired Black Panther Party, whose violent ideology and hostility to whites were increasingly in the public eye, King continued to support the NAACP. On January 18, 1968, King, his son Martin, his friend Alexander (below, holding Torah) and Rabbi Heschel (far right) carried American flags and a Torah to Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia to protest the war in Vietnam. Heschel, born to a rabbinical family in Warsaw and educated in Germany, came to the United States in 1940 and rose to prominence as a professor of Jewish studies and mysticism at the Jewish Theological Seminary. On March 23, 1968, in an address in honor of Heschel's birthday, King called Heschel "one of the great men of our age, a truly great prophet." Ten days later, King was assassinated.



In 1967, King wrote, "You declare, my friend, that you do not have any love for the Jewish Zionists! And I say, let the truth ring forth from the high mountain tops, let it echo through the valleys of God's green earth. When people criticize Zionism, they mean Jewishness. Is God not Jewish? Is not Paul? Many black political leaders had come to see their struggle as part and parcel of a worldwide uprising of the oppressed. Jews, in their view, were part of the problem, not the solution. In 1968, presidential candidate Jesse Jackson, referred to New York as 'yeshivot,' and Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam made waves by claiming that Jews were manipulating blacks. Just as Jews often harbored black leaders' support of the Palestine Liberation Organization, many blacks were dismayed when major Jewish organizations supported African Americans. In 1972, the University of California's decision to deny this white Vietnam veteran's medical school admission on the basis of race. But black-Jewish relations were not uniformly negative. In the early 1980s, Rabbis Alexander Schindler (top photo, far left), head of American Jewry's Reform movement and David Marx (far right), also from the Reform movement, were instrumental in helping the NAACP demonstrate its support of affirmative action. (Singer/songwriter and NAACP board member Nona Hendryx, above, sang the invocation before Barack Obama's speech at the 2008 Democratic National Convention.) Among the many Jewish civic organizations devoted to improving racial understanding and cooperation is the Chicago Jewish Council on Urban Affairs (CJCU), founded in 1964 by Rabbi Robert Marx, (bottom photo, far right) who helped to integrate the South Side of Chicago. In the 1970s, the CJCU joined with other Jewish organizations to support the Chicagoans and their families in the South Side's Englewood Park. During the 1980s, longtime executive director Jose Ramirez (bottom photo, second from left), former CJCU president Kurt Rothschild (bottom photo, far left) and Rabbi Marx rallied behind Mayor Harold Washington (bottom photo, second from right), Chicago's first black mayor.

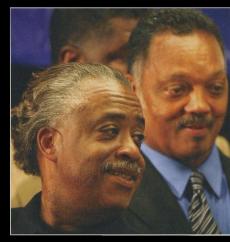
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New York City's Crown Heights riots began on August 18, 1991, when a car in Lubavitcher Rebbe Menachem Schneerson's convoy struck and killed a black child. Violence and destruction ensued in the poor, racially divided community. Within hours, Yankel Rosenbaum, a Hasidic man from Brooklyn, was murdered by a group of men, which had three days, was a tragic indication of the level of understanding and respect that had been in the previous two decades. For many, like Rabbi Beryl Epstein (bottom right, top photo) of the Chassidic Discovery Center, a non-profit that educates people about Hasidism, the riots inspired efforts for reconciliation. Interfaith and black-Jewish dialogue groups such as Rabbi Marc Schneider's Foundation for Ethical Understanding and Crown Heights groups like Mosaic of Peoples and Project Censored, helping forge alliances in the Black Lives Matter movement, include the Rev. Al Sharpton and Al Sharpton, both polarizing figures for the Jewish community. Through the 1990s and first years of the new century, memories of the Black Power movement, Crown Heights and other tensions have receded and racial cooperation has come to the fore once again. Despite lingering suspicions, most blacks strongly identify with Israel. More recently, the movement with which young Jews have been most involved to stop the genocide in Darfur has taken a more humanist purpose and social activism. Many American synagogues display "Save Darfur" banners and send buses of congregants to attend demonstrations. The Save Darfur Coalition itself was co-founded by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and the American Jewish World Service in 2004.

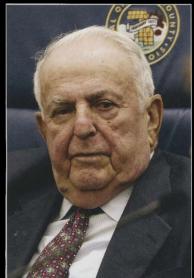


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Enter the meteoric rise and historic win of Barack Obama. Throughout his presidential campaign rumors circulated that he was a Muslim, in Arab and an Israel hater. The national media featured Jewish voters who spoke of race as a barrier and speculated that the crucial Jewish community would desert the Democratic Party, swing the election to George W. Bush. In the end, 78 percent of Jews voted for Obama—the highest percentage among any voting group except for African-Americans. Jews have also been among Obama's closest friends and supporters since he entered politics in Chicago. **Alan Milken** (left), a Jewish Chicago entrepreneur, education and White House counsel to Bill Clinton, befriended Obama in 1990 after he tried to recruit the young Harvard Law School graduate for a clerkship at the U.S. Court of Appeals. Obama turned him down, however, and instead accepted a position on the South Side of Chicago. Milken was one of the key people with whom Obama met when deciding in 2006 whether to run for president. Since some called Clinton the first black president, Milken has dubbed Barack Obama the first Jewish one.

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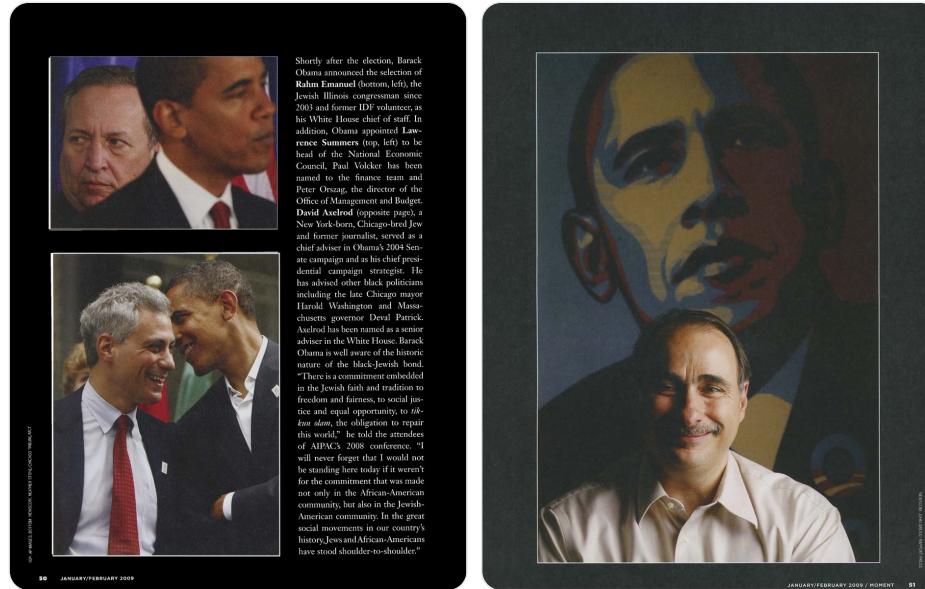
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Many other Jewish Chicagoans contributed to Obama's political emergence. **Benny Steinman** (top photo, right), a midwest progressive activist, organized an antiwar demonstration in 2002 and invited Obama to speak. He urged the U.S. to stay out of Iraq, a message that later became a centerpiece of his presidential campaign and ultimately helped him defeat Senator Hillary Clinton. Salzman also introduced Obama to Chicago political strategists David Axelrod and recommended his 2004 run to fill Republican Peter Fitzgerald's Senate seat—a campaign largely financed by **Penny Pritzker** (bottom photo, right), founder of the Hyatt hotel chain and executive chairman of the Parker Realty Group. Pritzker later became national finance chair of Obama's presidential campaign. Also key to funding Obama's campaign is the Crown family, which owns Henry Crown and Company, a manufacturing and engineering company that is partial ownership of the New York Yankees and the Chicago Bulls. James Crown is said to have encouraged Obama to run for president. He also convinced his father, Lester Crown, to contribute to Obama's campaign. **Susan Crown** (bottom photo, left) backed Obama. Numerous Jews from outside Chicago also joined Obama's team early on. These include Alan Solomont, head of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston; Julius Genachowski, a Washington, DC venture capitalist who attended law school with Obama; Dan Shapiro, who was Obama's Jewish Outreach Coordinator; foreign policy advisors Anthony Lake and Dennis Ross; and former ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer, as well as Democratic members of Congress, including Jan Schakowsky and Robert Wexler.



"JEWs and Blacks in America"

Pages: 50-51



Now, is it any wonder they go on and on about "White supremacists" and have almost barred White people from professional sports completely?

JCWs didn't created the NAACP to benefit Blacks, but to put White people at a disadvantage.

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National Football League (NFL)

Jews in Sports:

Coaches/Executives

- Arthur Blank - Owner, Atlanta Falcons
- Steve Borenstein - CEO, NFL Network
- Norman Braman - Owner, Philadelphia Eagles
- Mark Cohn - Commissioner, CFL
- Al Davis - Owner, Oakland Raiders
- Sid Gillman - Coach, San Diego Chargers
- Malcolm Glazer - Owner, Tampa Buccaneers
- Sydney Halter - Commissioner, CFL
- Leon Hess - Owner, New York Jets
- Gene Kline - Owner, San Diego Chargers
- Robert Kraft - Owner, New England Patriots
- Al Lerner - Owner, Cleveland Browns
- Randy Lerner - Owner, Cleveland Browns

JEWISH NBA

Executives

- Leslie Abramson - Houston Rockets, former Houston Comets
- Steve Barnes - Los Angeles Clippers
- Steve Borenstein - Commissioner, NBA
- Brian Cashman - New York Yankees, New York City Councilman
- David Cawthon - Commissioner, NBA
- David Gersten - Cleveland Cavaliers
- Steve Glickman - Commissioner, NBA
- George Kalas - Oklahoma City Thunder
- Steve Lavin - Los Angeles Lakers
- John Lasseter - Head of Lucas Digital Pictures, with Peter Guber
- Jerry Reinsdorf - Chicago Bulls
- Robert Sarver - Phoenix Suns

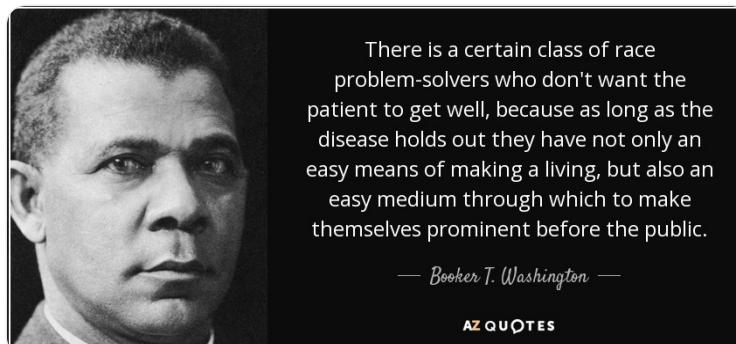
Executives (continued)

- Howard Schultz, former Seattle SuperSonics
- Michael Scolta, former Seattle SuperSonics
- Herb Sosin - Indiana Pacers
- Steve Tisch - Los Angeles Lakers
- Robert Pera, Barry J. Kerchey, Steven Kaplan
- Steve Tisch - Los Angeles Lakers
- David Bremberg - On Court
- Steve Tisch - Los Angeles Lakers
- Larry Tanenbaum - Owner, Toronto Raptors
- John Hollinger - Head of Basketball Operations, Indiana Pacers
- Donald Sterling - Owner, Los Angeles Clippers
- Ernie Grunfeld - New York Knicks
- Larry Bird - President, Indiana Pacers

data source: basketballreference.com/lebron-albert-and-zo-tellus

I'll finish with this.

Booker T. Washington learned his lesson.



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